

The Daily Union Vedette.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1865.

Hard Fare for Government Animals.

Saturday was a dreary, stormy day. We are anxious for the spring time to appear and the new grass to come forth so that our half-starved horses and mules, now barely subsisting upon frozen herbage in different parts of the Territory, may have sufficient to eat to avoid starvation. Our readers outside of Utah will be surprised to learn that, while there are thousands of tons of hay rotting in the stacks and overflowing bins of grain in the Territory, not enough can be procured to escape the necessity of seeking the precarious means of existence which unproductive nature affords in these inhospitable regions.

Last fall a "convention" was held by order of Brigham Young, at which the prices of these and other articles needed by the Government were fixed at rates, dictated by him, so arbitrary and outrageous as to amount in fact, to a prohibition of sale, and resulting, not only in much inconvenience and loss to us, but in injury to the people at large. Yet even on these terms, with which we were willing to comply, we found it impossible to procure supplies, being coolly told in some cases we could not have them at any price. This, however, is a specimen of the peculiar loyalty practiced by the Mormon Church leaders, which seeks only to palsy the National arm stretched out for their protection.

And yet they have the effrontery to ask for admission into the Union! and whine that the "Elder Born" must wait so long for the coveted boon of sovereignty. We tell Senators and Congressmen that Utah, while crying piteously for the equality she does not deserve, refuses, from her abundance, to supply the wants of the army now here; that it is only necessary for those, who have heretofore guided her destinies, to know the Government to be in need when they become extortioners every one; that these patriot Judases are in their hearts unfriendly to the welfare of the Nation, and that the most precious months of the coming Spring and Summer must be consumed in recruiting our half-starved animals on the bounty of Nature before we can drive the marauding Indians from the road eastward over which thousands of her own people are compelled annually to travel. Clearly, these uneasy subjects will have to be kept in a "probationary state" yet a little longer before they will become worthy of "exaltation."

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY VEDETTE.]

Baltimore, Jan. 26th.

An Annapolis dispatch to the American says: Blair arrived here this afternoon. He is understood to report that among the many leaders in Richmond, Jeff Davis included, there is a strong feeling towards making peace on the best terms they can.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 25th.

The steamer McClellan arrived this afternoon from Fort Fisher, and reports our gunboats as gradually feeling their way up the river. They were some four miles above Fisher when the McClellan left. Our troops were quietly resting and organizing for further operations.

Washington, Jan. 26th.

Admiral Porter, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy, says: We picked up a telegram from Lee to his subordinates here, saying if Fisher and Caswell were not held he would have to evacuate Richmond.

New York, Jan. 27th.

The steamer United States reports that the national forces near Pocahontas had captured 2,000 rebels and their artillery.

The Herald's Newbern correspondent states that an important bridge on the Weldon railroad, over the Roanoke river, was almost entirely swept away by the late freshets. This is a very serious interference with the transportation of the rebel army supplies, and it

is said that months will be required to repair it.

Large number of slaves are constantly coming into the Union lines in North Carolina, for the purpose of enlisting in our army.

Resolutions, requesting that Jeff Davis appoint commissioners to negotiate with the government at Washington, for peace, were presented in the rebel House of Representatives, a few days ago, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, by almost an unanimous vote.

The Herald correspondent, in his account of the rebel demonstration on the James, says: The notorious pirate, Semmes is reported to have commanded the expedition. The rebels believed all iron-clads were at Wilmington, and that we had only a few wooden vessels in the river. They intended to force their way through and destroy an enormous amount of shipping and supplies collected at City Point and Bermuda Hundred. There is no doubt the rebels intended a co-operation with their land force, as extensive movements have been observed in Lee's army around Petersburg. The fleet consisted of three iron-clads, three wooden rams and two smaller wooden vessels.

The Richmond Whig of the 24th says: Nothing has been offered to the South for peace which it can accept. These peace movements show that the Yankee government is really convinced of its inability to carry on the war to a successful issue.

The rebel House has proposed the sweeping of the measure of the subject of exemption. It repeals what is known as the negro exemption clause and limits the exemption of mail contractors, and revokes all exemption and details heretofore made by the President and Secretary of War, of persons fit for active service, and not within certain particulars.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Notwithstanding the denial attributed to Gen. Mead that he has been removed from the command of the army of the Potomac, it is now understood that the two armies, James and Potomac, have been consolidated, and Sherman has been selected to command them, and that another command or new duties has been assigned to Mead. The time has at last come to bring about peace by hard fighting, with odds in our favor, and Phil Sheridan is put into the north side of the river. Big bets are made here that he will knock Lee out of time on the final round.

Late Richmond papers are filled with sharp criticism upon the situation, showing great dissatisfaction throughout the South. The croakers are denounced as becoming troublesome. Women are urged to frown them down, union and harmony are demanded, and there has been an arrest of a large number of disloyal citizens and soldiers in Richmond.

St. Louis, Jan. 27th.

Little Rock advices to the 17th say Selby is blockading the Arkansas river at Dardineville, fifteen miles above Little Rock, to prevent vessels from passing to Fort Scott with supplies. A detachment of troops had been sent which attacked Selby on Saturday; particulars not known, further than we lost twenty-five killed, and that Selby evacuated the place after a severe fight.

A dispatch from Col. Livingston, at Fort Kearney, says he has been up the Republican river nearly to Ricken Fork searching for Indians, thence to where Col. Chivington had his fight. Their main trail is westward along the Republican. It is believed they crossed Platte river 25 miles west of Julesburg. There is still a rear guard of Indians about Julesburg watching Livingston's movements. Col. Livingston says the overland stages shall run and he will protect them.

Toronto, Jan. 27th.

The Burling case was decided this morning. The judges are of the unanimous opinion that prisoners should be given up.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 25th.

Heavy guns are being mounted at City Point and other places to oppose the rebel fleet should it again attempt to pass that point. The Ironsides and Atlanta were ordered up the James river last night.

New York, Jan. 27th.

The Commercial's special says, it is believed that Blair's answer to a letter from Mr. Seward, in which he carried to Richmond as quasi credentials will show utter hopelessness of peace negotiations.

Washington, Jan. 27th.

In the Senate Pomeroy offered a joint resolution calling upon the President to issue his proclamation declaring the State of Arkansas no longer in insurrection against the United States, and authorizing the resumption of com-

mercial intercourse between that and other States also, declaring the Senators and Representatives recently elected in that State shall be recognized and admitted to seats in Congress, which was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Ames presented a resolution instructing the Sec'y of the Treasury to enforce the regulations for carrying of passengers between New York and San Francisco, on the Atlantic side.

New York, Jan. 27th.

The Tribune's Fort Fisher correspondent says, the rebels have constructed a breastwork nearly from the ocean to the river above our lines, evidently preparing as best they can, to contest our advance.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27th.

The following is a special to the Evening Telegraph:

Washington, Jan. 27th.

It is now definitely known that Blair's mission to Richmond has been crowned with complete success. Davis pledged himself to send immediately three gentlemen to Washington to confer upon terms of peace. Davis stated distinctly to Blair that he would conclude peace and return to the Union upon terms that would be perfectly satisfactory to Lincoln and Congress. Blair also had an interview with Lee, who avowed himself desirous of ending the rebellion and returning to the Union. Blair also conversed with a majority of the rebel Congressmen who represented themselves as in favor of abandoning further hostilities. No doubt but that in a day or two, at the farthest, Commissioners will reach Washington to bring from the repentant rebels the renewed allegiance to the Union, Constitution and Laws. Blair experienced the kindest treatment at the hands of the authorities and reported that since the reduction of Fort Fisher an entire revolution of public opinion had taken place. The most extreme advocates of fighting it out to the bitter end, will now admit the hopelessness of their cause. The probability of an early peace was freely discussed in social and political circles in Richmond, and a general feeling of joy and relief resulted from the rapid circulation of the information.

Washington, Jan. 27th.

Blair arrived at Washington this morning.

Some guerrillas made a raid on Ocoquin, below Alexandria, on Tuesday night, carrying off everything of value to the citizens that they could obtain.

New York, Jan. 27th.

The Commercial's special says: Blair had an interview with the President this forenoon. His friends say his mission will lead to peace, but give no reasons for saying so.

Portland, Jan. 27th.

The Hibernian from Liverpool the 12th and Londonderry the 13th, brings the following: Historians, the well-known legal writer in the Times, publishes a long letter denouncing the instructions of Mr. Benjamin to the rebel Secretary of the Navy as to the treatment of neutral vessels by rebel cruisers. He hopes that whatever else these instructions may accomplish, they will at least secure this: That no confederate cruiser shall ever again hail from an English port.

It is stated that the British government has officially announced its accession to the International Sanitary Association of Geneva for the better treatment of the sick and wounded in war.

France. It is reported that a number of ships are to be disarmed in accordance with the economical views set forth in M. Pouik's financial report, is no less than thirty-three.

The Monitor denies the rumors of the intended modifications in the administration of Algeria; dissensions between the Minister of War and the Duke of Magenta.

Spain. The U. S. steamer Sacramento arrived at Cadiz on the 3d, she had been in collision with a British brig, the latter was damaged, but nothing is said of the damage to the Sacramento.

In the Senate, Calderon Collantes attacked the Ministry for the abandonment of St. Domingo. Marshal Narvez replied that it was in the interest of Spain the step was proposed.

The Turin journals deny the statement that at a meeting of the Italian patriots at Geneva, it had been decided to instigate an insurrection with the approval of the Italian government. The report of the committee of inquiry into the department disturbances at Turin, absolves the Mirghelle Cabinet from having violated the laws, but charges it with want of energy and foresight, and with having deceived Italy as to the nature of the facts. The report had produced considerable sensation in Turin.

Prussia. It is stated the government will submit bills to the Chambers for

the further development of the naval power of Prussia for opening a canal to connect the German Ocean with the Baltic. The difficulty with Bhooton was expected to be settled without much difficulty.

Washington, Jan. 27th.

The Richmond Examiner of the 21st has the following:

The President has signed the bill creating a General-in-Chief—no appointment was made. The Sentinel of the 25th says, cannon and musketry was heard in the direction of battery Harrison yesterday, and it was reported that battery Harrison had been re-captured from the Yankees.

It is believed that Blair has been authorized to offer any terms of settlement that could be accepted by the Confederates. What consultations have taken place between him and Davis, it is presumed, are only known to themselves. The shortest way for peace is vigorous war. The enemy will never make terms with us, until they are convinced we will fight till we achieve our independence.

New York, Jan. 27th.

Nearly all the papers have editorials on the news from Northern Mexico. Most of them consider it a strong step against the U. S. Government. The Herald thinks intrigues will be set on foot to add California to the new Empire.

The Tribune sees nothing very dangerous in Gwin's movement, and thinks the occupation of Mexico will be only for a few years.

The Herald thinks Gwin's movement not in the interest of Jeff. Davis, and says it appears to be a counter move on the part at Richmond against Maximilian. Napoleon and Dr. Gwin are in favor of the re-union of the North and South on the basis of the Monroe doctrine.

The blockade runner, Polisman, from Wilmington for Bermuda, foundered at sea on the 29th of Dec. The crew were saved by an American steamer and taken to Bermuda.

The Herald's special says, it is reported that in consequence of the readiness manifested by the Canadian authorities to refund the money stolen by the St. Albans raiders and their intention of taking effectual means to prevent raids in future, the Sec'y of State will soon rescind the passport order.

Col. North, State Agent of New York, tried for frauds on soldiers, has been unconditionally released from arrest by the order of the Sec'y of War.

The Herald's Winchester correspondent gives an account of a cavalry reconnaissance up the valley to Berry's Ford on the Shenandoah, which was found to be very high and impracticable for crossing. The smaller streams flowing into the Shenandoah were also high. The command returned to camp via Millwood and Winchester pike without finding any enemy.

The fragment of Breckenridge's army that escaped Stoneman and Burbridge are at Lynchburg. Rosser's cavalry command is divided and stationed at Staunton and Woodstock. Wickham's brigade of Rosser's division, which made a recent raid on Beverly, retreated up the Cheat mountain valley on the Biffles river and crossed the mountain through Big Run gap to Staunton, where the prisoners were sent by railroad to Richmond.

A Charleston letter to the Richmond Dispatch says Sherman commenced a movement against Charleston and Branchville. The enemy are established on the railroad either at Branchville or a point near Augusta. The fall of Charleston has become merely a question of time, and short time at that.

New York, Jan. 28th.

The morning papers are filled with peace gossip in connection with Blair's visit to Richmond. The Times and World say his negotiations have proved a failure. The Tribune says the result is unknown to outsiders.

The Herald's army of the James correspondent says: The attempt of the rebel naval raid on the James river ended in a complete failure. Their fleet returned to Richmond after suffering the loss of a ram, blown up by Union shells. The rebels landed some troops on Farris Island, on the James, for the purpose of co-operating with the fleet. These were driven off by the Union forces.

A cavalry reconnaissance on the Charles City road, on Wednesday last, developed the fact that the rebels who made an advance there simultaneous with the movements of the gunboats on Tuesday morning, had also fallen back.

The Herald's Cape Fear river correspondent gives details of important success there of our army and navy. Besides all the guns and ammunition captured in the forts, immense supplies of

rebel provisions was also secured, with other property of great value. The rebel troops in front of Ferry made a slight demonstration last Monday. It amounted to nothing.

Deserters report that two divisions from Lee's army recently passed through Wilmington, on their way to South Carolina.

Terry's army is in fine condition, and is being rapidly prepared for further operations.

Porter's gunboats are rapidly making their way up towards Wilmington.

Sherman had issued an order in reference to negroes within the lines of his army. The young and able-bodied men are to be encouraged to enlist in the military service.

The South Carolina sea islands and the abandoned rice and cotton fields on portions of the Florida and South Carolina coasts are to be set apart for the settlement of old men, women and children. Gen. Saxon has been appointed to superintend their location on these lands.

All rebel obstructions have been removed from the main channel to Savannah harbor and it is now open to navigation.

A Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says: If Sherman succeeds in getting possession of Branchville the fall of Charleston will soon follow.

Late rebel papers continue to show that the confusion, doubt and despondency regarding the success of their confederacy is now as prevalent among the chief rebels themselves as well as the mass of the people.

The Examiner of the 24th says: A long series of blunders convincing some sooner and others later, have now produced the very general, and indeed one might say, universal belief among all intelligent observers, that our government, as it is now conducted, is not equal to the great occasion, that the feeling of confidence we carefully nurtured has been hopelessly broken, that great element of success is gone from us unless in some way we reform the administration of our government.

The Examiner says the expedition of our iron-clads down the river had been designed to break the enemy's pontoon bridges, and thus destroy his communications and to take advantage of the ascertained fact that he had withdrawn most of his naval force from the river, probably to Wilmington, leaving but one iron-clad and some wooden vessels in the channel above Varina. There was also reason to suppose that the recent freshet had washed out a portion of his line of obstructions, and this opened the way to the attack on his pontoon. The expedition is understood to have originated and planned by Gen. Lee, in view of the circumstances referred to.

New York, Jan. 27th.

The ship Britannia sailed for San Francisco, and the steamer Golden Age sailed from Panama at 6 p. m. on the 15th inst., for San Francisco.

Toronto, Jan. 28th.

In the Burling case it is understood that no further action can be taken, so far as the courts are concerned, and no appeal of the privy council is provided for. The matter of extradition now rests entirely with the executive, and it is generally thought that there will be no hesitation or delay in handing over the prisoners to the United States authorities.

New York, Jan. 28th.

Late advices from Texas are received. It was reported that Mejia, commanding at Matamoras, has permitted the rebel press gangs to cross from Brownsville and conscript the Union refugees. Several lady refugees from Galveston had arrived at New Orleans. They report great suffering there for fuel. In an interview under a flag of truce, Captain Scott, who spoke very despondingly, said he and many others had determined to join a corps which Maximilian is forming.

Panama advices state that great offense had been taken by Salvador and Nicaragua, by Costa Rica giving Gen. Barrios of Salvador an asylum. They had issued a protest against the act, and Guatemala and Honduras were likely to follow the example of Salvador, and had prohibited all connection with Costa Rica, so long as Barrios remains there. The cotton crop in Central America is turning out well.

Cairo, Jan. 28th.

The steamer Eclipse exploded her boiler at Johnsonville, Tenn. yesterday. There were 160 persons on board. Thirty-six were killed and missing and sixty-nine wounded, and all the guns of the Ninth Indiana battery were lost.

New York, Jan. 28th.

The Cuba, from Liverpool the 11th and Queenstown the 15th. The press of Vienna says the follow-

ing in the purport of the notes exchanged between Austria and Prussia.

Austria repudiates the participating in the proposed forcible measures against the middle States represented by Bismark as revolutionary. Austria will not abandon the ground of Federal right, and reminds Bismark, in case Prussia should desire the annexation of the Dutchees, of the suggestion formerly offered, to the effect that Austria would only consent to annexation by being compensated by the enlargement of her German border. The King of Prussia had opened the Chambers. In his speech the King says, steps should be taken to form the Prussian navy.

Preliminary surveys are being made for a canal between the Baltic and North seas, and that the Dutchees are to be acquired.

Liverpool Jan. 15th.

The steamer Selia, a blockade runner, hence for Wilmington, was totally lost this morning off the bar of Mersey—loss of life is from eighteen to forty.

Omaha, Jan. 28th.

Three hundred Indians attacked Valley station 450 miles west of here, this morning, and run off 650 head of cattle, and burned 100 tons of Gov't hay. A three hours engagement took place between the Indians and twenty soldiers. Twelve Indians were killed. No soldiers killed.

New York, Jan. 28th.

The Herald's special says Blair reports there are plenty of peace men in Richmond, and that much wrangling and divisions among rebel leaders. All are so jealous and watchful of each other that no one dares make any advance towards official overtures for the cessation of hostilities; therefore it has been determined by them, notwithstanding all their recent disasters to make one more desperate effort by placing negroes in their armies and the more rigorous enforcement of the conscription of white men to achieve their independence.

President Davis has issued a proclamation appointing Friday the 10th of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation, prayer and thanksgiving and for invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God. He earnestly invites all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

Local Matters.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Rev. N. McLeod had a full attendance yesterday morning. His discourse was an able one, and afforded much gratification to his hearers. He claimed that he came here to build up the cause of christianity, not the cause of party or sect. He also compared the present work in Utah to the Jews in rebuilding the wall about Jerusalem. We trust that all living in the city may hear him. Let the truth prevail. Truth never wronged any person. He also preached in Camp yesterday afternoon, and it was a sermon to which loyal ears could listen with pleasure.

The soldiers at Camp Douglas have determined not to let the anniversary of the memorable "Battle of Bear River" pass unobservedly.

Mr. Avet of the Camp Restaurant has kindly offered to furnish the supper and credit the men until pay-day. Arrangements are now in progress for a ball at the Camp Theater, this evening, and although but a day's notice is given, we are assured that the party will be none the less attractive. About fifty couple will be assembled and the dance will go merrily on.

MARRIED.

In Salt Lake City, on the 29th inst., by Rev. Norman McLeod, WILLIAM CHEN, late of Missouri, to ARAMINTA MILLER, of Denver.

We understand that the above is the first marriage, in Salt Lake City, solemnized by the offices of a christian minister.

UNITED STATES SALOON.

W. L. SHOLES, Proprietor.

HAVING just received a new outfit of Saloon Fixtures, together with a choice stock of Liquors and Cigars,

I would most respectfully invite all of my friends and the public to continue that liberal patronage which you have always bestowed, this being the

FIRST SALOON OPENED IN THE CITY And has never changed hands. I shall endeavor never to be SECOND TO NONE in keeping the finest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Mr. JOHNNY CONLY with his PLEASANT SMILE, is ever ready and willing to wait upon those who wish to favor this House with a call. Jan 26-1f

W. L. SHOLES.

PRICE OF GOLD.

COIN—1.80.
Dust—Virginia \$30.00; Toledo \$27.

School Books, SLATES, PENCILS, Stationery,

CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPERS

Groceries, Provisions & Seeds.

T. D. Brown & Son.

Jan 27-1m

Y. M. L. ASSOCIATION TAKE NOTICE.

At a meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, held Jan. 15th, 1885, the following resolution was adopted:

All persons who have been elected Members of the Association and who shall fail to come forward by the first day of FEBRUARY and sign the Constitution and By-Laws and pay all dues required, will not be considered as members.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD, President.

SAMUEL DEAN, Secretary.

Jan 27-1f

W. I. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will practice in all the Courts of Utah. Debts collected, Deeds, Leases, Powers of Attorney, etc., legally drawn up, and Acknowledgements, Depositions, etc., taken according to Law, for any of the States or Territories.

OFFICE at residence on Market street, one block west of the Post-Office, G. S. L. City.

Jan 26-1f

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. F. GRISWOLD, DENTIST.

OFFICE at the residence of Mrs. Kays,

East Temple Street.....G. S. L. City.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

GILBERT & SONS, HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

CLARK & CO., SCOTT, KERR & CO

Jan 16-1f

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

January 26, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that under an order of the President of the United States, dated October 3rd, 1861, the "Entire portion of the Valley of the Uintah River within Utah Territory, extending on both sides of said river to the crest of the first range of contiguous mountains on each side," was directed to be set apart as an Indian Reservation.

That by the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved May 6th, 1864, (see chapter 17 of the laws of 1864, pamphlet ed., page 63) the Uintah Valley Reservation is "Set apart for the permanent settlement and exclusive occupation of such of the different tribes of Indians of Utah Territory as may be induced to inhabit the same."

Therefore, notice is hereby given, under instructions of the Department of the Interior transmitted to me through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, "That all white settlers must forthwith remove from the Uintah Reservation," and that on the opening of spring "all persons found therein unlawfully," "that is, without a license to trade, a passport, or permission of the proper Indian authorities, will be removed," and that the laws of the United States, applicable to Indian Reservations, will be enforced.

O. H. IRISH, Sup't Ind. Affairs.

Jan 25-1w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

WE HAVE for sale, or will exchange for Oats, Wheat, Flour, Barley, Hay, Wood, Wagons, Horses or Mules.

A NEW HOUSE.

Of six rooms, with Kitchen Shed behind, situated on East side of Emigrant Square, 8th Ward, the lot being nearly an acre in extent, with

40 Bearing Fruit Trees,

Apples, Peach and Apricot. Title perfect.

HELLER & SNYDER.

Auction & Commission Merchants and

Jan 23-1f Real Estate Agents.

WANTED.—A good girl to cook and do general housework in a respectable family in the city. Apply at Gilbert's store or at the office of H. Livingston, Main street, Great Salt Lake City. Jan 17-1f

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons owning interest in the RUSH VALLEY MINING DISTRICT, that a meeting will be held at Messrs. Norton & Jayne's Hall at Stockton on SATURDAY, February 4th, 1885, for the purpose of revising the By-Laws of said Rush Valley Mining District.

ANDREW CAMPBELL, Recorder.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

East Temple Street.....Salt Lake City.

THIS LARGE AND EXCELLENT HOTEL, HAS BEEN open so long to the public, that it is unnecessary for the proprietor to give it any recommendation, except that it has lately been remodelled and re-fitted with extensive additions, has First Class accommodations, good, clean Beds, and Tables supplied with the

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

In connection with the House is a BAR always furnished with the choicest brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Jan 14-1f

F. LITTLE, Proprietor.

G. McFARLAND

Dealer in

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Hill's old Stand, Groesbeck's Building, Second South Street.

Old Hennessy,

Rockelle Brandies,

Pure Holland Gin,

Scotch Whisky,

Bourbon Whisky,

Valley Whisky.

Monongahela, &c.

SHERRY, CALIFORNIA, CURRANT,

AND

Champagne Wines.

Particular attention is solicited to an Article of

SHERRY WINE BITTERS,

Which is recommended as an unequalled appetizer, and the best strengthening MEDICINE known. Those who have used it to remove the lassitude of the system occasioned by excesses, pronounce it

AN ELEGANT EYE OPENER.

Toning the Stomach to a healthful condition, reducing the head to its proper proportions, and rejuvenating the whole MAN. It gives bloom to the Cheek and brightness to the Eye.

"It gently soothes the brow of care, And writes a thousand graces there."

All of the above sold in quantities from a Pint upwards, at a very moderate advance from cost.

G. McFARLAND.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 14th, 1885.

Jan 14-1f

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!

Just arrived from San Francisco and open at

NIXONS OLD STORE

Now occupied by BOURNE & NEEDHAM,

East Temple Street

A beautiful, large and fine selection of

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD

—AND—

SILVER WATCHES,

GOLD VEST CHAINS,

CHATELAIN CHAINS,

SILVER CHAINS,

A splendid assortment

—OF—

LADIES GOLD SETS.

AND

Every other description of JEWELRY

Also Watchmakers tools, Watch Glasses,

Hands, etc. etc. etc.

JOHN MEEKS.

Jan 14-1f

S. J. LEES.

Ed. B. SMITH.

LEES & SHOEBRIDGE,

GENERAL DEALERS

—IN—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR,

GRAIN, &c.

East Temple Street.....Salt Lake City.

N. B. Particular attention paid to outfitting

Miners, Traders, etc. Jan 14-1f

WALKER BRO'S.

MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY,

AND

At the old stand of STAINES & NEEDHAM,

and of FAIRFIELD, at Fort Crittenden,

MINOPETERS and DEALERS

—IN—

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Jan 14-1f

BODENBURG & KAHN

Respectfully announce to the residents of the Territory, that they have just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

an entire new stock of

Merchandise,

Which they offer for Sale at their Old Stand, on

EAST TEMPLE STREET.

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH

MERINOS,

POPLINS, LAWNS, MOHAIRS,

MOZAMBIQUES, PLAIN AND FANCY

DELAINES,

PRINTS, DENIMS, HICKORYS,

CHECKS, SHEETINGS, LINSEYS,

FLANNELS,

and a variety of New Styles

WOOLEN GOODS, NUMBAS, SCARFS

DOUBLE SHAWLS

GROCERIES

Of the Finest:

Tea,

Sugar,

Coffee,

Spices,

Dye Stuffs, etc.

Also, a Splendid Stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,

Gents' Ready Made

Clothing & Furnishing Goods

MILITARY CLOTH,

Hardware, Queensware, Stationery

Cigars, &c.

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

etc., etc., etc.

decl 1st BODENBURG & KAHN.

GREENBACK SALOON,

Cor. Main and 2d South Temple St.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING NEWLY

supplied the above saloon with the new

BRANDS OF

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

Is the only place where you can get the real

SAN FRANCISCO COCKTAILS,

NEW YORK PUNCHES, and

PHILADELPHIA TOM AND JERRYS.

M. ANTON, Prop'r.

Take Notice!

ROSENBAUM & CO. sell only good fresh beef at reasonable rates, when we conclude to sell half steered steers, we will be able to reduce prices—but we will not offer THAT kind to OUR customers just yet, at any price.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. Jan 14-1f

AUGUST M. CLARK, J. W. KERR, MURPHY E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City.

DEALERS IN

COIN,

GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with the Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. Jan 14-1f

G. ROSENBAUM, CHAS. POPPER, L. NEWMAN.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

MEAT MARKET.

ROSENBAUM & CO.,

TAKE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE

TO THE PUBLIC THAT

THEY HAVE

Now Opened

—THE—

LARGEST MEAT STALL IN THE CITY.

WHERE THE

Choicest Meats

will always be on Hand,

BEEF

PORK

MUTTON

VEAL

LAMB

PORK SAUSAGE.

HEAD CHEESE,

LIVERSAUSAGE,

CORNER BEEF AND PORK.

PICKLED TONGUE,

SWEET BREADS,

TRIPE,

BRAINS,

And everything in the Business.

THE Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited for this establishment.

Every effort will be made to gratify the wishes of customers, and orders sent by the young will have the same prompt attention.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

N. B.—Purchasers will have their Meats sent to any part of the City

Free of Charge.

ROSENBAUM & CO.

January 10th, 1885.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

MANSION HOUSE!

Corner Emigration Street and State road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

The Subscriber having re-leased this House

respectfully announces to the public that he is

prepared to furnish

BOARD and LODGING

Cheaper than is now offered in any public House

in this city. Good clean BEDS and comfortable

ROOMS.

The table will always be supplied with

the best the Market affords.

TERMS:

Boarding per week.....\$12.00

Boarding with Lodging.....\$15.00

Single Meals.....\$1.00

Lodging.....\$5.00

The BUREAU STABLES, and a good

CORRAL on the premises.

W. E. WELTON,

Proprietor.

Jan 14-1f

COUNTERFEITERS are no new thing. So long ago as five hundred years before Christ, Greek and Roman coins were counterfeited, and some of the counterfeits have come down to the present time. But it is doubtful if there were ever so many counterfeits as now, not of money alone, but of almost everything we use.

A MYSTERIOUS loss of \$1,000 from one room of the Treasury Department has brought out orders from Secretary Fessenden, forbidding admission, under any pretext, of all outsiders to any room where notes or bonds are preparing, counting or numbering.

In Algeria, an Arab husband fourteen years old, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment for killing his wife, age seventeen. The wife was the bigger, and used to beat him, and so he cut her throat. They had been married three years.

It has been discovered that an organized band of body-snatchers and resurrectionists exist in Columbus, Ohio, whose practice it is to rob the graves at Camp Chase of dead bodies, which are shipped to the Medical Colleges at Cleveland for dissection.

A GANG of guerrillas has been discovered in Cincinnati fitting out for an expedition. They were found with arms and equipments in their possession, and were stopping at several taverns. Ten have been arrested.

Two more double-ender gunboats, the Mahonga and Muscota, similar in character to the Water-ree, will be sent to the Pacific coast as soon as completed.

FEMALE correspondents in Europe are thought more reliable, as they never miss the "males," and are never "tight," except when laced.

THE St. Joseph, Mo., papers say that the streets of that town are filled with women with cigars in their mouths.

A MAN named Peck, in St. Louis, raises children by the bushel. He has ten Pecks now—two bushels and a half.

THE New York tailors now ask "consultation fees," after the manner of lawyers. Both attend to suits!

A WALKING PARADOX.—Mr. Banting has achieved greatness by growing less.—*Punch*.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

AT
WALKER BRO'S.
FLOUR,
WHEAT,
OATS,
BARLEY,
CORN MEAL,
BUTTER,
BACON,
ALSO
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND
FEET OF
SQUARE EDGED LUMBER.

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

Freight to Bannack City!

Freight to Boise City!

Freight to Idaho City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any amount of Transportation, for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by

Mule or Ox Teams,

To the above, or other points, with

Safety and Dispatch,

And upon

REASONABLE TERMS.

And start as early as the 1st of March.

Apply at my office, one door south of Godbe's Drug Store.

HOWARD LIVINGSTONE.

September 24, 1864. jan10tr

CALL AT
WALKER BRO'S
—FOR—
French and English Merinos,
Alpaca Lustres,
—AND—
Mohairs,
Cobourgs,
Poplins,
Alcetas,
Grenadines,
Eccossais,
ALL WOOL REPS,
Fine Black Silks and Gingham,
of all qualities,
AMERICAN & FRENCH DELAINES,
Jaconett, Swiss, Book, Dotted and
Barred Muslins,
Victoria and Bishops Lawns,
The above line complete in every style.
Bleached and Unbleached Table,
Damasks,
French Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
All Wool French Shawls,
a beautiful selection,
Flowers, Ruches, Bonnet, Taffeta
and Velvet Ribbons,
French Corsets, Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Hair Nets, Embroidered and Linen Collars, Fancy
Dress Trimmings,
PERFUMERY and STATIONERY,
Shakspeare's and other Dramatic
Works, Fancy Albums, and a
great variety of Books suitable
for Christmas and New
Years' Presents.
Also, Wilson's Complete Series of
School Books.
A very heavy stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
China, Queens and Tin-Ware,
CUTLERY,
Miners' and Carpenters' Tools,
of every description.
Groceries
of finest quality, and
CANDIES
in great variety.

dec24tr **WALKER BRO'S.**

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

Begs leave to inform the public that they will soon open their

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE THE

Overland Stage Line Office,

Where they will offer for sale, one of the

Largest

And

Best

Assorted

STOCK

OF

MERCHANDISE

Ever brought to this City.

We shall have

Everything that is to be Found,

IN A

FIRST CLASS STORE.

We shall also keep the store we now occupy
Where we will always have on hand a

Fine and Well

ASSORTED STOCK

OF

Clothing and Furnishing

Goods.

—O—

Liberal Deduction Made

TO

COUNTRY DEALERS.

—O—

Flour, Grain and other Produce
taken, for which the regular prices
will be allowed.

jan3-tr **N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.**

GILBERT & SONS,

Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Hardware,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Stationery,
School Books.

All kinds Preserves, Pie and Can Fruits.

Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Hats,
Caps,
Boots,
Shoes,
Gloves,
Handk'fs.

And a Splendid Assortment of
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also: a Large and
WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

Silks,
Laws,
Cambries,
Calicoes,
Checks,
Chambrays,
Flannels,
Shawls,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Hose,

And a well selected assortment of
Fancy, and Toilet Articles,

Such as

Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Flesh Brushes,
Nail Brushes,
Coarse and
Fine Combs,

And a Choice Selection of

Powders and Perfumeries.

Call and examine our goods before purchasing
elsewhere.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Remember the place, next door to the Salt
Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

jan5-tr **GILBERT & SONS.**

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

Atlantic and Pacific States.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,

To and from Atchison, Kansas, Nebraska City
and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake
City.

Coaches for Atchison and Nebraska City leave
every morning at ten o'clock.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE, ATCHISON and NEB
BRASKA CITY.

In charge of the most Competent and Trust-
worthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express mail
between Salt Lake City and Virginia City,
Montana, via East Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake
City, via Boise City, West Bannock.

Time to Denver, 5 days.
Time to Atchison & Nebraska City, 13
jan5 tr **JO. S. ROBERSON, Agent.**

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

TO VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TER., IN FIVE DAYS.

The Overland Mail Company, carrying the

United States Mail

FROM

Salt Lake to Virginia City, N. T.

Forms in connection with the Overland Stage,
East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

Atchinson, Kansas, and Placer-
ville, California,

And a perfect line of communication between the
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this line are

Neat and Commodious,

And special attention is paid to the comfort and
convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

Salt Lake City to Virginia, N. T.

Is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placer-
ville, Sacramento and San Francisco,
making the through trip

INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS.

Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,

EVERY DAY,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.
Great Salt Lake City, July 1st. 1864. jan1tr